THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVE

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No 1200] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, April 1st, 1804.

A. RALPH Allen, Major Thomas Armistead, 2.

B. Auguſtine Baughan, Peter Baker, J. Boatright, John Burnley, Bela Badger, 3, Montford Beverly, Amos Brown, James Bingham, Miss Lucy S. Blackwell, Luke Beddy, Sarah M. Burton, William Boyd, William Bell, Philip Boos, David Briggs, Mrs. Mary Berry, Peter Boſs, Daniel Burton, Mr. Bell, James Brand, Lewis Burwell, James Bradwell, John Beale. Elizabeth Bell, Charles Benging.

C. Edmund Crutchfield, Fleming Cocke, Charles Clark, Thomas Cacey, Miles Camp. Thomas Cosgrove, 2; Daniel Couch, 2; John Clarke, Alexander Campbell, Euphraus Carney, Edwin Clopton, Ambroſe Cosgrove, 2, George Carter, John Caulfield, William Crawford, William Callis, Auterbene Cook, David Chart, Charles Chilton, James Caird, Robert Cowan, Robert Carter.

D. Thomas Dennis, Mr. Dauce, George E. Duguid, George Daniel, Jeremiah Dorolin, Thomas Duncham, Robert Dabelt, Moſes Davis, Peyton Drew.

E. William Elliott, 2; Miſs Tabby Eppes, Freeman Eppes.

F. Ann Franklin, William Fontaine, Anthony Francis, Thomas Forney, William Forſter, Mrs. Sarah Flack.

G. Midſhipman John Godwin, Henry Gardner Major Philp Gaines. Richard Gregory, William Gentry, Charles P. Goodall, Obediah Gathwright, William Granger.

H. Mrs. Nacky Holecraft, Richard D. Hines, Samuel Hart, George W. Hill, Henry Hall, Thomas H, Hardy, Joſeph Huntley, William Hughes, William Herrin, 2; Archilaus Hughes.

I. Robert B. James, William Johnſton, 4; William Johnſon, John Jefferson, Sarah Jones, Joſeph Jenkins, Mingo Jackſon.

K. John Kenney, Charles Keeſee, Mrs. Suſanna Kilburn, R. Kender.

L. Samuel Leonard, David Logan, 2; Thomas Lyon, William Lee, Mrs. Mary Lowry, Thomas L, Lee, Catharine Leonard, Elizabeth Lark, Edward Lark, John Lacy, Miſs Angelica Lacy, Lucy Leake, Mr. Lane, of Fairfax; Robert Laughlin, Milley Lewis, Doctor William Leigh.

M. Myer Marks, Abraham Myers, Moſes Mordecai, Robert Means, 2; Robert Moſs, Chriſtopher Macpherſon, Ephraim McQuillan, Theodorick Maſſie, Robert Maſſie, Thomas Mallory, William Morris, George McLean, Doctor Richard E, Meade, Captain William Meredith, Miſs Sally Maury, John Moody, 2; William H, Morriſs, Archibald McRae, Michael Myers, John McGibbon, Ann Maſſie, Robert Munteth, John McIver, William Mann, 4; John S. Moore, John Monteaſtle, Robert Mitchell, Spumantia Mandlt, William McCormock, Aaron Meeken, John Mills, Iſaac Muky, Peggy McDonald,

N, Robert Nicholas, Suſan Nelſon, Humphrey Nichols, Major Noel, William Nimmo, Elſy Normar,

O, Lieutenant O. Bannon,

P, Major William Price, 4; John Patrick, Robert Pane, Mary Pritchard, Nathan Pratt, Nathaniel Pane, J. Putnaw, Mary Price, Walter Pearſon, Eliſha Price, Miss Mary Price, Peter M. Puryear, Daniel Price, Gidion Pierce, John Pierce, Soloman Paſley, Philip Payne, John P. Pleaſants,

Q, Miſs Harriet Quarrier,

R, David Rouſſeau, Archy Roſe, Richard Rankin, John Roſs, Joſeph Reed, Ann Robinſon, Francis Robinſon, Edward Richardſon, Ryland Randolph, Samuel Redd, William Richardſon,

S, Samuel W. Sayre, 3; John S, Stubbs, 2; John Smith, Hanover, John Strobia, Henry Smith, 3; George Simpſon, Enoch Sullivan, Joel Sexton, Hannah Stubbs, Nicholas Smith, Mary B, Sydnor, Judith S, Street, Thomas Sully, Miles Selden, Rufus Soule, Fortunatus Sydnor, Philip Snapp, Col. Henry Skipwith.

T, John Turpin, Iſham Todd, Robert Taylor, Hezekiah Taylor, Mr, Trouin, Thomas Tinſley, Toby Thornton, Peter Tinſley,

U, Thomas Underwood,

W, James Walker, William Willes, 3; Doctor George Williamſon, John White, Robert Warrenner, Ninian Wiſe, John Walker, John Webb, Edward Wanton, Thomas Waſh, Edward Winſton, P, P, Waltor, 2; John Winſton, Jacob Welſh, Thomas Wiat, George Winſton, John B, Winn, Mary Winn, John Williamſon,

Y, Richard Young, William Young, 2;

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe lands are diſtant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing with reſpect to the quality of the ſoil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchaſe will firſt view the lands.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon, Jane Iſabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock, Farnes & Co—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1796, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of ſale, and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty, will be executed to the purchaſer, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 12wtds.

I anded this day,

And for sale by the Subscriber,

50 hhds. and tierces Philadelphia Stone Lime:

Who has on hand a quantity of

Flooring and two inch Plank Boards and Scantling.

JOHN LESTER.

Rockets, April 5, 1804.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his ſhop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches. He hopes by his ſtrict attention, to merit the patronage of all thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804,

George Boston, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
John Boston, and *James Boston*, adminiſtrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Boſton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in May next and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome public newſpaper in this commonwealth for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

John Nicholas, C. A. C.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers's, Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred Horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Ten Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12wtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny. Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

THE ſubſcriber, according to a former advertiſement, now gives notice, that on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, he will offer to public SALE,

A NUMBER OF

LOTS,

interſected by commodious ſtreets, croſsing at right angles, running due north and ſouth, by eaſt and weſt, agreeably to a plan depoſited at Mr. Samuel Pleaſants's office.

This land lies upon the margin of James river, and adjacent to that part of Richmond, called Rocketts The advantages of this property will preſent themſelves to any perſon who will view it. The channel runs very near the bank, and that ſo high as to be entirely ſafe from freſhes. Valuable wharves are already erected near this ſpot, and there can be no doubt that the rapid increaſe of population and commerce of Richmond will render it deſirable, both as a place of reſidence, and of buſineſs. It is known that the canal which has been accompliſhed at a conſiderable expence, and muſt ſhortly be communicated with tide water, and the improvements for land carriage, afford the means of conveying to this place the productions of an extenſive and fertile country, heretofore carried to the northern markets for want theſe facilities; and if properly managed, muſt make it the important point of junction betwixt the eaſtern and weſtern people, as well a depot as a market for produce, coal and foreign merchandize.

The legislature have lately incorporated a company for deepening the channel of the river, ſo as to bring ſhips of 300 tons burthen, to Rocketts.—And have alſo eſtabliſhed a bank on extenſive principles which muſt greatly increaſe commercial enterprize.

Theſe important conſiderations contribute to render the property now offered for ſale, an object of attention to the landlord, merchant and mechanic.

The terms of ſale will be one fourth for approved notes at 60 days the reſidue on bond, payable the 1ſt January next, to carry intereſt if not paid punctually, and no title made until the bond ſhall be diſcharged. A diſcount of 6 per cent. on the laſt payment will be allowed for ready money.

William Mayo.

Powhatan, February 24, 1804.

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongſt their ſtock—will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (to commence on the 1ſt of March and end the 10th of Auguſt,) at Mr. Tayloe's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, or FORTY DOLLARS to inſure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either caſe; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promiſſory notes payable on the 10th of Auguſt for the ſeaſon, muſt be ſent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horſe, poſſeſſing both beauty and ſtrength; moſt of his points are equal, and ſome of them very ſuperior to any Horſe on the continent; his colts are in high eſtimation for their bone, ſize and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means uſual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown ſpots daſhed over his neck and ſhoulders; he is of fine preſence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very ſure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Pruſſia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchaſed after the Bailiff's death, and at the ſale of his ſtud in '99, by Lieutenant General Fredelick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was ſold to Col. Swan of Maſſachuſetts, then in Europe, and by him ſhipped from Hamburgh to Boſton to General Jackſon of that city, who ſent him in the beginning of 1803 to General Maſon of the diſtrict of Columbia. to atteſt which, and to prove the origin of this Horſe, ſatisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inſpection of all.

Paſturage gratis—but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes, though the greateſt attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Tayloe, Esq. at Gwinfield.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Giſlebert, Sir F. Haudiſh's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Groſvenor's colt by Pot8's out of Shipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furniſhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent rating points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, out of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 12awrowtds

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

To the Editors of the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

As ſoon as there appeared reaſon for believing, that the houſe of representatives intended to adjourn, without preferring articles before the ſenate, in ſupport of the impeachment voted againſt me, the incloſed memorial was prepared, and tranſmitted (on Saturday laſt) to a member, with a requeſt, that he would preſent it, if ſuch an intention ſhould be aſcertained to exiſt. On laſt Monday, the morning of the day previouſly fixed for adjournment, by a joint reſolution of both houſes, articles of impeachment were reported by the committee; but it was clearly impoſſible for the houſe to act upon them; nor does the time until which they were kept back, leave the leaſt room for ſuppoſing, that the committee, who made the report, intended that they ſhould be acted upon before adjournment.

But whatever may have been the intention with which they were reported, at ſuch a time, the effect undoubtedly will be, that they will paſs into the public prints, under the ſanction of a committee of congreſs, and even under the apparent ſanction of the houſe itſelf; and that as they contain the moſt aggravated and inflamed conſtruction, which it was poſſible for paſſion & party ſpirit to put on the ex-parte evidence, wheron the vote of impeachment was founded, they will become a very powerful engine in the hands of calumniators and party zealots, for heightening to the utmoſt the prejudices and odium, which all the former proceedings in this caſe are ſo well calculated to excite.

The report of theſe articles prevented the memorial from being preſented; the member to whom it was ſent having been of opinion, that the caſe, in which it was my wiſh to have it preſented, did no longer exiſt. Bucas theſe articles have not been adopted by the houſe, or even conſidered; as they muſt be taken up at next ſeſſion, and may then be rejected or wholly varied; as the charges which I am to anſwer, and againſt which I ought to have been placed in a ſituation to prepare for defending myſelf, are thus left in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty as before the report; and as this report, far from accompliſhing the object which the memorial ſeeks, can have no other effect than to increaſe and aggravate the injuries whereof it complains; I deem it proper now to make it public, as an appeal to my country, to the world, and to poſterity, againſt the injuſtice and illegality of the proceedings in this caſe, and as a ſolemn proteſt againſt the principles on which they are founded. I therefore requeſt that you will pleaſe to inſert it, with this letter, in your uſeful and reſpectable paper.

That it may be ſeen that my impreſſion of the articles reported by the committee is not erroneous, I incloſe a copy of them, and requeſt that you will inſert them after the memorial. It is proper to ſtate that four (I believe) of the five members of the committee, who reported the articles, were the ſame members who collected and reported the teſtimony; and that fourteen days elapſed between the time when this committee was ordered to report articles, and the time when the report was actually made.—This fact will aſſiſt in forming a judgment, as to the [illegible]

…t been made sooner, as it might …ed by the house; or might at least …y amendments, of part of their wan…e.

…men,
…our obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore, March 29, 1804.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

The memorial of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

With the respect due to a branch of the government of his country; but with the frankness which conscious and injured innocence has a right to assume, and which an early, zealous, and constant supporter of American liberty ought to use; your memorialist approaches your honorable body, to lay his complaint at your feet, and to call on your justice for redress.

He has delayed this step until so late a period of the session, because he still indulged the hope, that your honorable body would not adjourn, without reducing the charges against him to some specific form: so that he might be enabled to know of what he is accused, and to direct his attention immediately to the means necessary for proving his innocence, and vindicating his character. But finding, at last, that an adjournment is about to take place, without any thing of this kind being done; that a vote of impeachment, resting on no precise or specific charges or facts, and supported only by ex-parte testimony, is about to be left hanging, for a whole year, over his head; and that the publication of this testimony is permitted, in such a way as to render it most injurious to his reputation, without leaving to him the possibility of combating it by counterproof: his duty to that character, which he has supported unimpeached during a period of forty years, through all the troubles, difficulties, and dangers of the American revolution; to his family, whose happiness, repectability, and establishment in life, are materially implicated in whatever concerns his good name; to his country, which has honored him with many high and important trusts; to his office, which requires a reputation not only unspotted, but unsuspected; and to himself, forbids him to remain longer in silence.

He therefore respectfully solicits and intreats, that your honorable body will not suffer an adjournment to take place, until articles of impeachment shall have been preferred against him. Thus, although an immediate trial, which his feelings would lead him to prefer, may not be possible at this protracted period of the session, still he will be enabled, knowing the precise charges against him, to make vigorous, speedy and effectual preparations for his defence, to repel the malignant calumnies by which he is unindustriously and unceasingly assailed, and fully to vindicate that innocence, for which he solemnly appeals to the Almighty Searcher of hearts, to the testimony of his own conscience, to his country, and to an impartial posterity. He is far from arrogating to himself an exemption from the usual portion of human frailty. But from the purity of his intentions, for the uprightness of his conduct, and for the faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duties, on all occasions, according to the best lights of his understanding; he confidently appeals to that dread Tribunal where he and his accusers must one day appear, where the inmost recesses of all hearts shall be laid open, the most hidden motives of conduct shall be revealed and calumny, malice, and party, shall forever be put to silence.

He is the more strongly induced to urge this request, and to express his earnest hope that it will not be refused, by those reflections which it has not been in his power to avoid making, on the course hitherto pursued in this prosecution.

That charges so weighty as to render a judge of the supreme court a fit object of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, should have been suffered to rest in oblivion for four years; although they are founded on facts perfectly notorious in their nature, and perfectly well known to the persons who, after so great a lapse of time, have at length made them the ground of a prosecution the most solemn known to our laws; that this prosecution, so long delayed, should be commenced precisely at the moment when a political change supposed by many, though he hopes unjustly, to be favorable to its success, had taken place; are circumstances but little calculated to impart confidence to the bearer of innocence, or to quiet those alarms which she may feel when opposed to uncontrolled power.

Nor is the manner of commencing this prosecution, more consoling than the time. A formal enquiry into the official conduct of a judge, must always be to him a matter of very serious moment. It must always expose him to very great uneasiness, and may render him obnoxious to the most unjust and injurious suspicions. It is wholly inconsistent with the humane and just principles of our laws, to subject a citizen to evils of this kind, without some specific accusation, resting on facts precisely stated, and supported by such proof on oath, as renders their existence at least probable. No man, however mean his condition, or however infamous his character, can be bound over to undergo the enquiry of a grand jury, without such an accusation, and such proof. A grand jury cannot listen to any accusation against a man, nor enquire into his conduct, much less put him upon his trial by finding a presentment against him, unless such an accusation so supported be first adduced; and the person maliciously instigating the enquiry is liable, in case it should be rejected, to a suit for reparation by the accused party. All these just and humane provisions are established by our laws, for the protection of innocence, not merely from punishment, but also from unfounded and vexatious enquiry. Every principle of reason, of justice, and of law, and every precedent, that deserves or has received the weight of authority, concur in requiring the full application of these provisions to the case of impeachment.

And yet in this prosecution all these provisions have been completely disregarded. An enquiry has been instituted, of the most serious import to the party accused, on the mere suggestion of a member in his place, unsupported by oath, or by any specific statement of facts, which if supported by oath would havejustified an enquiry. This enquiry, thus instituted in a manner the most unprecedented and alarming, far from being confined to any specific charge or fact, is extended to the whole official conduct of a judge who has been above eight years in office, and authorises the most minute inquisition of his most unguarded and most inconsiderable words and actions, throughout the whole period. It cannot escape your honorable body, how formidable an engine of oppression, such an enquiry must be, in the hands of persons disposed to abuse it. Your memorialist is far from insinuating that such has been the case in the present instance. This insinuation he could not make, or even suspect to be well founded, without derogating from the respect that ought to be inspired by so elevated a body: but the soundness of principles is in no manner so well tested as by the consequences to which they lead. And although it cannot be suspected that this honorable body is under the influence of party spirit, party views, or individual malice, yet it is a melancholy truth that free governments are liable to the influence of party spirit, and that when this fatal passion takes full possession of the mind, it completely stifles every sentiment of justice and humanity, all regard for law and right. Should the time ever arrive, which God avert! when a majority of congress, inflamed by party spirit, and seeking the destruction of its opponents, shall desire to criminate a judge, in order to heap odium on the party with which he is connected; when a president, at the head of this majority and guiding its passions, shall desire, from motives of private resentment, the ruin of any judge; when the schemes of the dominant party, or of its leaders, may require the removal of an firm, upright and independent judges, and the substitution of others more complying or more timid; when the necessities of a favorite partizan may require the removal of a judge, in order to create a vacancy in office; should such a disastrous period ever arrive, as the history of other free governments informs us it may, in what manner will the devoted victim, however innocent, be able to shield himself against the thrusts of such a weapon, as this species of enquiry, instituted in such a manner and on such principles, cannot fail to furnish? Your memorialist trembles for the honor of his country, and for the success of republican government in this her last and fairest experiment, much more than for his own safety, when he reflects on the excesses that under such a cloak may be committed.

Does the manner in which this enquiry has been conducted, present any considerations calculated to remove or diminish the alarm excited by its commencement? Far otherwise! A great mass of testimony has been taken which though calculated to affect your memorialist in the most material manner, he has had no opportunity of confronting, cross-examining or explaining. This testimony, in the taking of which some individuals were allowed to indulge themselves in the most rancorous invectives against your memorialist, and to cloath with the formalities and sanction of an oath, the malicious effusions of their unprovoked and implacable resentment; this testimony, thus tarnished with the deep stain of partiality, hatred and revenge, was printed piece meal, in the progress of the enquiry, and though not immediately published, was placed in a condition to be extensively circulated, and thus to be employed as a mean of deeply wounding the reputation of your memorialist, of exciting universal odium against him, and of preparing the way for a certain condemnation, when a clamor shall have been excited, strong enough to drown the voice of reason truth and justice.

Your memorialist by no means wishes to be understood as insinuating that such was the intention wherewith this step was taken, his respect for the body by which it was authorised, forbids him to harbor such a suspicion. But such may be the effect and such it must be, in his apprehension, unless your honorable body, by prefering specific charges against him immediately, shall enable him to prepare speedily and efficaciously for justifying his conduct and defending his character, against the unjust and wanton aspersions with which this testimony abounds.

The recent publication of this testimony, in a Gazette understood to be the official organ of the government, and thence communicating an official character and sanction to whatever of this nature appears in it, is a circumstance calculated to increase, in a very great degree, the mischievous effects of the testimony itself, and renders still more important the measure which your memorialist so earnestly solicits. From this Gazette, the publication will pass into others; and thus the most virulent misrepresentations of his conduct, and slanders on his character, sanctioned too, in some degree, by the vote of impeachment, will be spread throughout the United States; and will even extend to foreign countries; while the opportunity of refuting them, must, of necessity, be delayed for a considerable time, and, if articles of impeachment are not immediately exhibited, may be postponed to a very distant period.

He is still more strongly impressed with the necessity of demanding, as a sacred right, this immediate exhibition of articles, when he reflects on the manner in which the impeachment was voted. It is in vain that he has looked, in this vote and in the report of the committee on which it is founded, for a statement or even a hint of the offences with which he stands charged. He is impeached of "high crimes and misdemeanors;" but in what these high crimes and misdemeanors consist, when, how and where they were committed, is no where declared. The testimony collected by the committee, does indeed state a variety of facts, which may constitute the grounds of accusation. The principles of justice and law, and the uniform course of practice, united in requiring, that each of these facts, or each that it is intended to rely on, should be put by the committee into the form of a specific charge and made the subject of a distinct resolution.—The sense of the house would then have been expressed on every charge, seperately, and each would have been supported or rejected, according to the opinion entertained by the majority respecting its truth and its sufficiency. Your memorialist would then have known, even without articles, what it is, of which he stands accused, and to what points to direct his preparations for defence. His family, his friends, his country, and the world, would have known what it is that has been called, "high crimes and misdemeanors;" and would have been enabled to judge how far the accusation is supported by the facts, and the facts by the proof.

There is another point of view in which your memorialist deems it his sacred duty, a duty to his country more than to himself, a duty which no consideration shall prevent him from performing, to enter his most solemn protest against this part of the proceeding. His protest may not now be heard. The passions and prejudices of the moment may drown his voice. But it will one day be heard and seriously listened to. The American people will hear it, posterity will hear it—and the lovers of liberty, in every age and country, will unite in asserting the justice of his complaint.

He complains that by the method pursued in voting this impeachment, a majority has been obtained in favor of the general vote, while it is possible and even probable that there is not a majority in favor of any one of the separate charges on which the vote is founded. The accusations against him, so far as can be collected from the testimony and from the speeches of members, are very various. Let it be supposed that four charges are chiefly relied on, viz. the trial of Fries, the trial of Callender, the proceedings at New-Castle, and the charge to the grand-jury in Baltimore. It is perfectly manifest that these charges are wholly distinct, and cannot support or strengthen each other. Each is a misdemeanor in itself, or it is not. Therefore there ought to be a majority in favor of each seaprately, before it can be made the ground of impeachment.

Let it then be supposed, which is not only possible but highly probable, that thirty members and no more considered the conduct of your memorialist in the trial of Fries, as a proper ground of impeachment. In that case it is manifest that your memorialist ought not to be impeached on that charge, there not being a majority in favor of it. In like manner there may have been but thirty members in favor of impeaching him, on account of Callender's trial; and so of the other two charges. Thus although there might be but thirty members in favor of impeaching, on any one of the four charges, in which case it is manifest that there ought to be no impeachment, yet, when all the charges are blended into one general question, every member who considers any one charge as a proper ground of impeachment, and all the others as not proper grounds, must vote in the affirmative; and thus there will appear a great majority in favor of a measure, which is actually disapproved by a great majority. This is an innovation so striking, so alarming, so repugnant to all former practice, and to all ideas of justice and law, that it may be safely pronounced to furnish, especially when combined with the principle of indefinite enquiry without specific allegations, and of exparte testimony, the most formidable, the most irresistible engine of oppression, under the forms of law, that ever was placed in the hands of power: and if the time should ever arrive, which Heaven in its mercy avert! when this engine shall be wielded under the direction of party-spirit, or of popular passion instigated by personal malice or sinister policy, dreadful indeed will be the condition of those whom it may be the object of the moment to destroy.

Against an accusation thus prepared, and thus preferred, it behoves your memorialist to make the earliest and the most efficacious preparations for defending his character and asserting his innocence. While the accusation rests in its present vague state, he knows not to what points to direct these preparations; and in the mean time the fullest scope is given to calumny and malevolence; suspicion, ever alive and busy, is left free to act; and the most efficacious means are afforded, for overwhelming with public odium an innocent man, who, until the age of sixty-three, has maintained an unspotted reputation; who bore an early and not an unimportant part in our common struggle for liberty; and who after discharging with honor, many most important trusts conferred on him by his fellow citizens, was raised by Washington, the witness of his services, and often the companion of his exertions, to that high office, his conduct in which, though now the subject of accusation, has always been regulated by the most conscientious regard to his duty and his oath.

These are injuries to which he cannot suppose that your honorable body will suffer him to remain exposed.—He therefore presumes to solicit, most respectfully, but most earnestly; and confidently hopes, that your honorable body will not adjourn without preferring articles of impeachment against him, and thus reducing to precise form, that accusation, which in its prsent vague and general state, it is impossible for him to repel. Could an immediate trial be had, it would be far most agreeable to his feelings; but as circumstances render it impossible that he should be gratified in that extent, he forbears to ask it; and confines himself to that request, which it is, he conceives, perfectly easy for your honorable body to grant.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore, March 24, 1804.

REPORT

Of the committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States—26th March, 1804—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles exhibited by the house of representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That, undmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound to discharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," the said Samuel Chase, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treason, before the circuit court of the United States, held for the district of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust, viz.

1. In delivering an opinion in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which the defence of the accused materially depended, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries, the prisoner, *before* counsel had been heard in his defence.

2. In restricting the counsel for the said Fries from recurring to such *English* authorities as they believed apposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions, upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client.

3. In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the *law*, as well as on the *fact*, which was to determine his guilt or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of *law*, as well as the question of *fact*, involved in the verdict which they were required to give.

ARTICLE II.

That, in consequence of this irregular conduct of the said Samuel Chase, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and usages, the said John Fries was deprived of the right secured to him by the eighth article amendatory of the constitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard by counsel in his defence, to the disgrace of the character of the American bench, in manifest violation of law and justice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries, on which ultimately rest the liberty and safety of the American people.

ARTICLE III.

That, prompted by a similar spirit of persecution and injustice, at the circuit court of the United States, held at Richmond, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred, for the district of Virginia, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, and before which a certain James Thompson Callender was arraigned for a libel on John Adams, then president of the United States, the said Samuel Chase, *with intent to oppress*, and procure the conviction of the said Callender, did over rule the objection of John Basset, one of the jury, who wished to be excused from serving on the said trial, because he had made up his mind as to the publication from which the words, charged to be libellous, in the indictment, were extracted; and the said Basset was accordingly sworn, and did serve on the said jury.

ARTICLE IV.

That the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness on behalf of the aforesaid Callender, was not permitted by the said Samuel Chase to be given in, because the said witness could not prove *the truth of the whole of one of the charges*, contained in the indictment, although the said charge embraced more than *one fact*.

ARTICLE V.

That the conduct of the said Samuel Chase was marked, during the whole course of the said trial, by manifest *injustice, partiality and intemperance*, viz.

1. In refusing to postpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the accused:

2. In the use of of unusual, rude and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel; and in insinuating that they wished to excite the public fears and indignation, and to produce that subordination to law, to which the conduct of the judge did at the same time manifestly tend:

3. In repeated and vexatious interruptions of the said counsel, on the part of the said judge, which at length induced them to abandon their cause and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and imprisonment.

4. In an indecent solicitude, manifested by the said Samuel Chase, for the conviction of the accused, unbecoming even a public prosecutor, but highly disgraceful to the character of a judge as it was subversive of justice.

ARTICLE VI.

That, at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at New Castle, in the month of June, one thousand eght hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided: the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties of his office, did descend from the dignity of a judge and stoop to the level of *an informer*, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury so to do; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chase, understood "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order—that the name of this printer was"—but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added —"that it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire diligently in this matter:" and that with intention to procure the prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chase did, moreover, authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States the necessity of procuring a copy of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were understood to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser") and by a strict examination of them to find some passage which might furnish the ground work of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper: thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and respect for, the tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare.

ARTICLE VII.

And whereas mutual respect and confidence between the government of the United States and those of the individual states, and between the people and those govetnments, respectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happiness, yet the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court, for the district of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, *pervert* his official right and duty to address the grand jury then and there assembled on the matters coming within the province of the said jury, for the purpose of delivering to the said grand jury *an intemperate and inflammatory political harangue*, with intent to excite the fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against their *state* government, and constitution, a conduct highly censurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the supreme court of the United States: and moreover that the said Samuel Chase, then and there, under pretence of exercising his judicial right to address the said grand jury, as aforesaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against the government of *the United States*, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authority were competent to their expression, on a suitable occasion and in a proper manner, were at that time, and as delivered by him, *highly indecent, extra-judicial and tending to prostitute the high judicial character with which he was invested to the low purpose of an electioneering partizan.*

And the house of representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any farther articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Samuel Chase, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every one of the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Samuel Chase may be put to answer the *said crimes and misdemeanors*, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgements may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

COMMERCIAL.

GENOA, Nov. 5.

Observations on the sale of Wheat and Flour, by Kuhn, Green & Co. in Genoa.

These articles form a particular branch of the trade here, for which reason we think the following elucidations may be useful. We have quoted in the similar accounts, every expence attending sales, as from the ware-house, many of which will, of course, not be chargeable, if the cargo is sold on board. The quantities of wheat imported yearly into this place, for the use of the whole state, is from 900,000 to 1,000,000 mines.

Wheat, it is necessary should be heavy, clean and free from any bad smell. This market bears a very good appearance, and the prices will gradually rise till May or June, when good wheat will certainly command a price not lower than $ 7 50 cts. per mine, or $ 2 19 cts. per bushel. It is likewise necessary that the ship should be well dunnaged, and lined, to prevent any damp from penetrating.

Flour must be dry, fresh, white, mealy and free from any bad smell or flavor. The best season for sale is summer. In July and August, when the mills cannot grind for want of water, good flour will not sell for less than $ 6 50 cts. per cwt. The barrels must be clean, strong and well hooped.

Similar account of sale of 1000 mines of wheat, which at 1 1-3 mines per 8 bushels, make 3428 bushels. 1000 mines at $ 7 50 cts. is 7500 00

CHARGES.

Duty 46 cts. per mine	$ 400 00	
Porters 5 per do.	50 00	
Measurement	7 75	
Ware-house for one month	16 60	
Ware-house men	3 10	725 00
Boats and trifling expences	7 75	
Brokerage on 1000 mines	31 00	
Commission 2 per cent.	150 00	

Similar account of sale of 1000 barrels of flour.

1000 barrels, in weight 1830 cwt. at $ 6 50..... 11895 00

CHARGES.

Duty 31 cts. per cwt.	567 30	
Porters 7 cents per barrel	70 00	
Weighers	23 60	
Ware-house for one month	15 50	
Ware-house men	7 30	1054 65
Boats and trifling expences	14 00	
Brokerage by retail 1 per cent. by wholesale 1 1-2 per cent.	118 95	
Commission 2 per cent.	237 90	

Neat proceeds $ 10840 35

☞ *Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36*s to* 38*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s*6 *to* 7*s do.*
Flour, superfine	39*s do.*
Corn,	22*s*6 to 24*s do.*
Hemp, Clean	50*l to* 55*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s*6 3*s*9 *o.*
Bacon,	8*d* to 9*d do.*

MARRIED—On Saturday evening last, Mr. THOMAS BENDLE, to the amiable Miss ——— COUTTS, both of this city.

On Monday last, Major WILLIAM DU-VAL was elected to represent the City of Richmond in the ensuing General Assembly. At the close of the poll, the votes were as follow:

William Du-Val,	139
John Adams,	122

ELECTIONS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHARLOTTE—Robert Price and Richard Davenport.
HENRICO—Gervas Storrs and Joseph Selden.
ALBEMARLE—W. W. Hening and ——— Leake.
FREDERICK—Major Hugh Holmes and Captain Js. Singleton.

CANDIDUS—No. VIII.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

In all which I have written concerning the proposed Virginia Bank, I have neither attempted to deceive, or to offend, a single individual. There is not a sentence of a personal nature from first to last. Even in the classification of opponents, the remarks were so general, altho' the characters were strongly drawn, that there was no room for complaint. The first number was written with a design to bring forth discussion. The second grew out of the first, and the third out of these. By this time these essays and their author became equally subjects of conversation. The opposition to the Bank had been organized. Clamour and calumny were at their heighth; so that I deemed it necessary to shew, as well as I could, the different classes of opponents, and the reasons which influenced them in their opposition.

My design in distinguishing these several classes, was to put my fellow-citizens on their guard, to enable them to distinguish the motive, whenever they might hear an opposition from any one who answered to either of the characters which had been represented, without the smallest design or desire to hurt the feelings or injure the character of any one human being.

My motives I know were honest; and although as a politician I am extremely anxious, that the Bank should be established, yet I would not, for that, or any other purpose, forfeit my veracity or candour; nor do I pretend that I have given satisfaction to others in this respect—yet I well know, that my conduct meets the approbation of my own heart.

A writer under the signature of "A Citizen of Petersburg," has in very pointed terms charged me with being the author of premeditated deception. He also says, that he has refuted all that I have advanced in my first, second, third and fourth numbers, although it does not seem that he has referred to or noticed a single line which is published in the fourth. After reading and examining his whole performance, it appears to me that he has by his calculation in the first column of *his* first number, completely established all that I contended for in my first and second numbers. Notwithstanding this is so evident, as not to admit, even of a quibble, yet my adversary has the effrontery to say, in the face of his own publication, which corresponds in substance with mine, that he has refuted me, when his calculation is as full a confirmation of my opinions as I could ask. It seems then, that we view the influence of the state exactly alike; but he is an enemy, and I am a friend to the institution. He says, that he has refuted me; and because he says so, other enemies to the Bank, who cannot see that there is no difference between 6 times 6 and 9 times 4, are weak enough to propagate the same opinions.

Those who have put their faith in this writer, will perhaps think it a complete victory, when I acknowledge, that the most important part of the first column of their champion, is correct. But their joy shall be turned into sorrow, if they will have the candour and the patience to travel with me through his other columns in that critical examination which I mean to make.

Recollect, reader, that the Citizen of Petersburg, who appears to act as *the organ of the conspiracy*, says that he has refuted my fourth number, meaning, of course, that he has read it, and that the descriptions of opponents, and their motives for opposition, was erroneous. Do you believe him? No, no,—Citizen of Petersburg! it is not in your power to controvert the stubborn truths which are contained in that and in every other, which have been published. You are compelled to supply the deficiencies of argument by bold misrepresentations: you have been obliged to depart from the subject, and employ your pen in vindictive attempts to detract from the personal merit of the writer, when you found his arguments too strong for declamation: this is all you can do. You had proved in your first number, that the more the subject was examined, the more the objections to the Bank would diminish.

Before I had written a single line upon the subject, I knew well that the most erroneous fabrications, and artful insinuations, were scattered abroad. Many conspicuous and opulent men in the different towns had formed a parricidal conspiracy, which they disseminated by their agents, emissaries, dependants, and correspondents, all tending to make a general impression upon the minds of the people, that the opposition was too great to allow its most sanguine friends to hope for success.

Perhaps there never were more plausible artifices used, than have been resorted to by the conspirators against the Bank. There was nothing which ingenuity could suggest—which artifice could contrive—which falsehood could invent—or which impudence could utter, which have not been suggested, contrived, invented and propagated. Objections, the most childish and frivolous, have been made and relied upon in the most pertinacious and clamorous manner.

Having very early foreseen and analyzed this conspiracy; having had reason to believe that the minds of the country people, as they came to town, were poisoned and misled, and knowing that the merchants and traders of the principal towns, either would not, or could not, subscribe for the shares, it seemed to me to be a duty which I ought not to neglect to unfold my opinions, with such corroborating facts as appeared necessary to convince the planters and farmers, that the establishment of the Bank was more essential to their interest than it was to the merchants; and that the opposition of the merchants would inevitably defeat the law, if the planters and farmers were not roused to a proper sense of their duties, to themselves and to their country, so as to counteract the interested schemes of the opponents.

If for such motives and by such means, I have given offence to any individual, or to any portion of my fellow citizens; if, for shewing men and things as they are, I have disappointed the intriguing schemes of a few, who endeavor to make every thing bend to their own interest; if I have contributed to undeceive a sufficient number of my fellow-citizens, to secure the establishment of the Bank: looking forward and foretasting the general and wide extended benefits which will succeed, and rising above their petty revenge, I shall look around me with the eye of proud and disdainful triumph.

Having in vain sought and defied *candid* investigation; having heard from all parts of the state, that the people in general were pleased with the institution, and that great numbers were preparing their resources to become subscribers, it did not appear necessary to examine and expose many other frivolus objections, which were in circulation; nor did I intend, after the seventh number was published, to have written another sentence. The Citizen of Petersburg, as he calls himself, has induced me again to appear before the public. He has thought proper to misrepresent my motives and my conduct, and has endeavored to strengthen his cause by depreciating the advocate of opposite opinions. Although all men of reflection will condemn such conduct, yet there are some who will not allow themselves sufficient time to reflect, but are hurried into the stream of deception and error. It is for such as these that a critical reply becomes necessary. This I shall commence in my next number, and shall continue, until every reader of candour will be able to determine, which of us most deserves the disgraceful title of DECEPTIO.

CANDIDUS.

Extract from an Act passed the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, on the seventeenth day of February, 1804.

SEC. 2. First rate land shall be taxed at seventy cents, second rate at fifty cents, and third rate at twenty-six cents per hundred acres.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the non-residents' lands lying between the Sciota and Little Miami rivers, called the Virginia Military Lands, shall be one district, and shall be under the direction of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and all entries and transfers shall be made with the Auditor, specifying the number of entry, number of warrant, rates, to whom entered, for whom surveyed, when entered, to whom transferred, water course and county, if within their knowledge; and the Auditor shall make out two alphabetical duplicates in the following manner, to wit:

	Persons Names.
	Number of Entry.
	Number of Warrant.
	Rates. 1 | 2 | 3
	To whom entered.
	For whom surveyed.
	When entered.
	To whom transferred.
	When transferred.
	Water Course.
	County.
	Dollars.
	Cents.
	Mills.

One of which he shall deliver to the Collector of the taxes for said district, on or before the first Monday in August, and the other he shall retain in his office.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the rule to be observed in entering or listing the lands commonly called the Virginia Army Lands for taxation, shall be to enter or list all lands held by patent, deed, survey or entry, and if by entry only, the lands shall not be sold until the same shall be surveyed and a return thereof be made: the state shall, nevertheless, hold a lien on all such lands, if the same shall be removed from the lands so entered on when listed for taxation; whenever the same shall be removed, the lien of the state shall follow the warrant, and after survey and return as aforesaid, so much thereof shall be sold as will satisfy all arrears of taxes, interest, cost and damages which shall have accrued thereon prior to such survey.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all non-resident proprietors of lands in said district, by themselves or their agent, to enter their lands with the Auditor on or before the first Monday of July, agreeable to the provisions of the preceding section of this act; and if any person or persons shall neglect to enter his, her or their lands, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to enter as first rate all lands so neglected to be entered in said district which may come to his knowledge; and any person giving a false or fraudulent list of his or her lands, shall be charged and pay double taxes for every year.

SEC. 27. (Part of which)—The sales to be held at Chilicothe on the first Monday of April yearly.

I certify that the above extract is accurately taken from an act levying a state tax.

JOHN CARLISLE,
Col. V. A. Lands. (Copy.)

Mr. AUGUSTINE DAVIS—

SIR,

The preceding are correct extracts from an act of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio; they are furnished as being interesting to the non-resident claimants of lands, and no doubt to many of your patrons in particular, whom you may serve by giving them a place in your Gazette.

I am respectfully,
Sir,
Your ob't. serv't.
ROBERT MEANS.

Richmond, April 9th, 1804.

TO NON-RESIDENT CLAIMANTS OF LANDS, WITHIN THE STATE OF OHIO.

THE undersigned will engage to make payment of the taxes imposed on the military lands, under the act of Assembly of the state aforesaid, on receiving the amount here, or having the same secured to be paid in reasonable time: the receipts for payment to be made by him will be delivered here, with as little delay as the distance will admit of.—His terms for trouble and risque will be 25 per cent. for the first 15 dollars, and for any sum over and above, 12½ per cent.—for any sum under 15 dollars, his charge will be as moderate as possible. If applied to in time, he will also engage to list with the Auditor in Chilicothe, lands agreeably to law, for 50 cents per tract. His agreements are such as to insure the most prompt and effectual attention to all cases committed to him.

ROBERT MEANS.

Richmond, April 9th, 1804.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the President of the United States.

William Johnson, of South Carolina, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the place of Alfred Moore, resigned.

John Samuel Sherburne, of New-Hampshire, to be district judge of the district of New-Hamshire.

Johnathan Steele, of New-Hampshire, to be attorney for the United States, in the district of New-Hampshire.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, of New-Jersey, to be attorney for the United States, in the district of New-Jersey.

Johnathan Russell, of Providence, in Rhode-Island, to be consul for the United States, at Tunis.

William H. Burr, of New-Jersey, to be collector of the district and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Burlington, vice Moses Kempton.

Joseph Winner, of New-Jersey, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Great Egg Harbor, vice Alexander Freeland.

William Fisher, of Virginia, to be collector of the district of South Quay.

Benjamin Tupper, of Ohio, receiver of public monies at Marietta.

Willys Syllman, of Ohio, register of the land office at Zanesville.

Thomas Van Swearingen, of Ohio, receiver of public monies at Zanesville.

William Bache, to be surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

Charles Kilgore, of the state of Ohio, to be register of the land office of Cincinnati.

John Willis, of Maryland, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Oxford.

Meriwether Jones, of Virginia, to be commissioner of loans for the state of Virginia.

Hore Brown Trist, of the Mississippi Territory, to be collector of the district of Mississippi.

Benjamin Morgan, of New-Orleans, to be naval officer of the port of New-Orleans.

Alexander Bailey, of the Mississippi Territory, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Natchez.

William G. Garland, of New-Orleans, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of New-Orleans.

Charles Collins, Jun. of Rhode-Island, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Bristol, in Rhode-Island.

Governor Election.—We learn from the Morning Chronicle, that letters received by the last northern mail, mention, that in the counties of Saratoga, Washington, Steuben and Ontario, Col. Burr will receive almost a unanimous vote for Governor, at the ensuing election.—The letters state, that the aristocratic candidate is a very unpopular character in that country; and that the counties of Steuben and Ontario will give Col. Burr a majority of *two thousand* votes. Similar accounts are received from Otsego, from the western counties, and from other distant parts of the state. Very little doubt is entertained by our best informed citizens, that the Colonel will gain the election. The eyes of *the people* are now opened, the veil of delusion is removed, and our peaceable, honest and well disposed citizens view, in their proper light, the measures and the objects of the aristocratic party now in power. Indeed all who wish for the public good, begin to feel it their duty to make every lawful effort to destroy this oppressive family compact.

German Receipt for a Consumption.

Take fresh nettles every day (those of the finest green are the best,) press out the juice and give the patient a table spoonful before rising in the morning, repeating the dose at noon and bed-time, with a tea cup full of red Burgundy or port after the juice. The diet of the patient to consist of soup or broth containing the expressed nettles, and good roast beef or mutton; he is not to be allowed to eat any thing sour, or highly seasoned. This remedy has long been used by a medical man of the first eminence in Germany.

A young lady in England was a short time past, completely recovered from a consumption by drinking tea made of camomile flowers gathered in the morning, when the dew was on. The hint was taken, from observing a sick dog proceed to the camomile bed each morning and lick the dew.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our readers will perceive that the president is quite spirited in his message relative to the loss of the Philadelphia frigate. Instead of talking any longer about "the *smallest* force competent," he now tells them that "*this accident renders it expedient to increase our force and enlarge our expences.*" This is just such a measure as we should have expected from just such a statesman. When the navy originally destined to the Mediterranean was before congress, the federalist were for sending a force that should be sufficient at once to bring the war to a speedy and glorious issue, and in the course of debate they predicted what would be the fruits of the narrow policy contended for by the Jeffersonians. A war of three years has been dragged out, and at length been followed by a loss that cannot be repaired short of some millions, besides furnishing the enemy with the means of dictating to us their own terms—And now when nothing remain, but to patch up the best peace in our power, the system of "*economies*" is to be abandoned, our force increased, and our expences enlarged. And what will be the consequence of this? Most certainly to double the rigors of captivity to our poor suffering country men. Instead of encreasing our force and enlarging our expences for this purpose, the first thing now to be attended to is to treat for the ransom of our wretched fellow citizens from Turkish bondage.

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Captain Giles arrived at Beverly on Saturday the 24th ult. from Bordeaux. He left Bordeaux the 7th, and the river the 21st of February. He informs, that 40 gun boats sailed from Bordeaux for Flushing (as it was said) 4 days before he sailed; and that another expedition of boats was preparing at Bordeaux. These boats are from 60 to 90 tons burthen, pole topmast, and very heavily rigged, some carrying one, and others two very heavy pieces of cannon.—Captain Giles expected that an embargo would be ordered at Bordeaux, soon after he sailed.

The preparations for the invasion were astonishingly immense, and would exceed belief, except to an actual eye witness. Capt. G. firmly believes that the invasion will be attempted. No commissions are now granted to privateers, on account of the scarcity of seamen, as was conjectured.

TO THE EDITOR.

Portland, (Maine) March 19, 1804.

SIR—As you have been kind enough for some time past to send your Gazette to me as postmaster of this town, I think proper to return you my thanks for the favor, and to inform you that I am about to be removed. One Thomas M. Prentiss who has for a long time been making interest for the office, having the day before yesterday informed me that he had received an appointment from Granger, who had forwarded him a letter to me for delivering the property belonging to it to him. Whether Mr. G. will thank me for my "faithful services" or not, I don't know; but a consciousness of having discharged the duties of it faithfully for twenty-nine years, affords me more satisfaction than I can derive from any compliments of his, and although the income of it begins to be valuable, I cheerfully acquiesce in my removal, under the hope that such "political intolerance" will have a good effect on the minds of the people. It is not becoming in me to be too particular. Circumstances will undoubtedly be published that will afford honor to Mr. Granger and the friends of Mr. Prentiss, which they are justly entitled to.

I observed that the income of my office began to be valuable. I will just mention what it has been. Dividing the 24 first years into three parts, the income of each was as follow viz.—The first eight years (reducing paper money into specie) it was less than seven dollars a year. The eight years following it amounted to only twenty-seven; and the third eight years to 247. Average of the whole 24 years ninety-three dollars and a half.

Since the end of that it has arisen from about 600 to 1000 dollars.

I am your humble servant,
SAMUEL FREEMAN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 31.

A London paper mentions several instances of the gout being cured by the steam of hot water.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following comparative List of the British Navy in the years 1689 and 1803.

In 1689.	In 1803.		In 1689.	In 1803
Of 120 guns 0	1	Of 54 guns 9		7
112 0	2	50	1	15
110 0	3	48	19	0
100 5	4	46	2	1
98 0	19	44	1	32
96 4	0	42	6	1
90 9	2	40	0	10
84 0	2	38	1	26
82 2	0	36	0	46
80 1	13	32	6	43
74 0	93	30	6	3
72 4	0	18	1	0
70 27	0	16	5	0
68 0	6	*Und.* 30		286
64 2	42	*Do.* 10	48	0
62 5	0			
60 3	2	Total	161	665
56 0	3			

The following commercial paper was received from a correspondent at Leghorn.

Head quaters at Milan, 25th Frimair
12 Order of the days.

The General in in Chief Decrees: 1. That the Merchant Vessels which enter the Port of Leghorn shall only be subject to the visit of the Health Office, they may enter and go out without any impediment from the military authority, but conforming themselves to the formalities required in regard to the commercial Commissary of the French Republic.

2. The Command of the Port of Leghorn is consigned to the authority of the Governor of her Majesty the Reigning Queen. Yet the Governor shall be obliged to give every day an account of what passes in the port, to the commanding French General, and to put strictly in execution the existing and future orders respecting the prohibition of exporting ammunition and other articles deemed proper for victualling the enemy.

3. All orders contrary to these dispositions are revoked.

Signed MARAT.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the fubfcribers will offer for fale, at Auction, on the premifes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or lefs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devifed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the faid John Price. This fale is made to fatisfy a debt of 450£ with intereft from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the faid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poftponed by the mutual confent of all the parties It will now pofitively be fold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

March 6, 1804.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other perfons, of the name of *Gale*, fuppofed to be refidents of the ftate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, fome time in July or Auguft laft, to purchafe *Slaves*. are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who fold him to Mr. WARE. He is ftout, active, ftrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He fays that, in September laft, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a fchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perfons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* fold him fomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ftaid but a few days with his new maffer before he fet off to the *Northward*, under the affumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The fubfcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him fome years. His owner is requefted to come, or fend for him, and on produding fuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertifement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

15

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the fhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general affortment of

Merchandize,

29

SUITABLE to the feafon, which they are difpofed to fell on moderate terms, for Cafh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuftomers*, on the ufual credit.

Having a large and conve nient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ftore FLOUR, &c. to thofe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are affured, that their endeavours will be ufed to give general, fatisfaction, and their charge for ftorage, &c. will be reafonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

4

The buſineſs heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firft of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchefter, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuefday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firft day the Jockey Club Purfe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purfe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perfon permitted to ftart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepftakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The fubfcription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 fubfcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for thefe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

4

Aged Horfes,	133 *lbs.*	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 *years old,*	128	
5 *years old,*	112	
4 *years old,*	196	
3 *years old,*	90	

The treafurer requefts the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their fubfcriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treasurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requefted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courfe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purfe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpofe of making fome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Loſt or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

6

FAMILY FLOUR.

9

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

24

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
5	do. of 1,000 make	5,000
6	do. of 500 ——	3,000
10	do. of 200 ——	2,000
20	do. of 100 ——	2,000
100	do. of 50 ——	5,000
250	do. of 30 ——	7,500
420	do. of 25 ——	10,500
1,500	do. of 20 ——	30,000
3,000	do. of 15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,	250
1	do. after 2,000 do.	250
1	do. after 3,000 do.	250
1	do. after 4,000 do.	250
1	do. after 5,000 do.	500
1	do. after 6,000 do.	500
1	do. after 8,000 do.	500
1	do. after 10,000 do.	500
1	do. after 12,000 do.	500
1	do. after 13,000 do.	500
1	do. after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,	160,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.	
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,	150,000

13

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the inverey tended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, about the 10th of laſt month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

Charlotte;

about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—ſlender made—has a very pleaſing countenance when ſpoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as ſhe took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that ſhe is harbored about Richmond. Any perſon delivering the ſaid girl to me, living in the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or ſecure her in jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

John Meredith.

Hanover, March 17, 1804. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

24

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

Richmond James River Company.

THE Richmond James River Company want to HIRE TWENTY NEGRO MEN for the balance of the year, and to employ an OVERSEER to take the management of them. None need apply but ſuch as come well recommended for reſpectability of character and capacity for the truſt.

They would purchaſe eight or ten likely young Negro Men or Lads, of good character, and give a liberal price in caſh.

ROBERT POLLARD

Richmond, March 19, 1804 3w

Valuable Property.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main ſtreet in the city of Richmond, containing about ſixty ſix feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin of the canal, and immediately oppoſite to the corner ſtores now in the occupancy of Meſſrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnſton, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its ſituation being in the centre of buſineſs renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the moſt eligible in this city for either. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the firſt day of May next, and if not ſold previous to that day, the ſame will be offered for ſale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the ſame day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horſes—133 *lbs.*
6 years old—128 *do.*
5 years old—118 *do.*
4 years old—106 *do.*
3 years old—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

6

The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſſity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, previouſly to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804.

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

6

Juſt Publiſhed,

BY T. & J. SWORDS, NEW-YORK,

And for ſale by WILLIAM PRICHARD, *Bookſeller & Stationer, Richmond,*

Price *one dollar and ſeventy-five cents* in boards, and *two dollars and twenty-five cents*, neatly bound in calf,

The Temple of Nature, or Origin of Society—a Poem, with philoſophic notes, by Erafmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. author of the Botanic Garden, of Zoonomia, Phytalogia, &c. &c.

☞ *T. & J. SWORDS reſpectfully inform the patrons of taſte, that they have printed the Temple of Nature in the ſame ſtyle of neatneſs, and to correſpond in ſize, with their edition of the Botanic Garden; and they hope, as to correctneſs and elegance, it will not ſuffer by compariſon with any work that has iſſued from an American preſs.*

3

N. B. At WILLIAM PRICHARD's *Book & Stationary Store may be had all the literary productions of the late Dr. Darwin, as well as every other modern work of celebrity, and at as low prices as they can be bought in any book ſtore in the United States.*

April 3d, 1804. 4t

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and mantle plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plow ſhares & plow boards; caſt coach phæton and chair boxes: ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; laſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden dittos; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

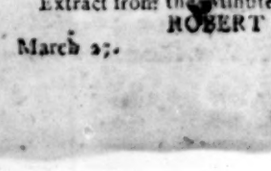
3

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purcheaſed by application as above.

The noted Horſe WILD-AIR,



A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will ſtand to cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, alternately at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanovercourthouſe; at the laſt mentioned place on Wedneſdays and Thurſdays, unleſs early in the ſeaſon he ſhould on Thurſdays be carried to ſome public place or meeting to be ſhewn.

The price of the ſeaſon will be Ten Dollars, payable the firſt of December next; but may be diſcharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the firſt of September enſuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either caſe One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The ſeaſon will expire the firſt of Auguſt.

The mares ſent to the horſe while ſtanding at the ſubſcriber's, good and extenſive paſturage will be furniſhed, *gratis*; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the beſt horſes—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, ſen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 24th day of March, 1804—

Reſolved, That the Share-Holders pay to Robert Pollard, Treaſurer, the ſum of Five Dollars on each Share, on or before the firſt day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

March 27. 12w3m.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been.

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely encloſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclofures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was fix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Virgil-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Puget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

3

THE public are reſpectfully informed that the buſineſs, heretofore carried on by John Pumfrey, will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylſonn.

Richmond, April 4, 1804. epôt.

8

I AM in want of a ſituation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be ſeen.

March 14, 1804.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, juſt above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchaſed all together, or in ſmall parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the firſt of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from that day: approved ſecurity will be required. Apply to the ſubſcriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherſt county.

4

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.